

(ii) *Amount.* 0.0175 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in preventing outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella*, *E. necatrix*, *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti* where excessive exposure to coccidia is increased due to overcrowding or other management factors.

(b) *Limitations.* Feed continuously from the time birds are placed on litter and continue past the age when coccidiosis is ordinarily a hazard. If death losses exceed 0.5 percent in a 2-day period, obtain a laboratory diagnosis. If coccidiosis is the cause, use the sulfaquinoxaline levels recommended for control of outbreaks, returning to the original dosage schedule after the outbreak has subsided. Losses may result from intercurrent disease, other conditions affecting drug intake, or variant strains of coccidia species which can contribute to the virulence of coccidiosis under field conditions. Do not treat chickens within 10 days of slaughter. Do not medicate chickens producing eggs for human consumption.

(iii) *Amount.* 0.1 to 0.05 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in controlling outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella*, *E. necatrix*, *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti*.

(b) *Limitations.* Feed at 0.1 percent level for first 48 to 72 hours. Skip 3 days; 0.05 percent for 2 days, skip 3 days; 0.05 percent for 2 days. If bloody droppings recur, give 0.05 percent for another 2 days. Do not treat chickens within 10 days of slaughter. Do not medicate chickens producing eggs for human consumption.

(2) *Turkeys*—(i) *Amount.* 0.0175 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in preventing outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria meleagridis* and *E. adenoeides*.

(b) *Limitations.* Feed 0.0175 percent continuously during time birds are closely confined. May be continued for week to 10 days after flock is transferred to range to reduce danger of an outbreak following moving of the flock. Do not treat turkeys within 10 days of slaughter. Do not medicate turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.

(ii) *Amount.* 0.05 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in controlling outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria meleagridis*, and *E. adenoeides*.

(b) *Limitations.* Feed 0.05 percent for 2 days. Follow with 3 days on regular feed and 2 more days on 0.05 percent sulfaquinoxaline feed. Again follow with 3 days on regular feed and 2 more days on 0.05 percent sulfaquinoxaline feed. Continue this schedule if necessary till all signs of the outbreaks have subsided. Do not treat turkeys within 10 days of slaughter. Do not medicate turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.

(3) *Chickens and turkeys*—(i) *Amount.* 0.05 or 0.1 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in the control of acute fowl cholera caused by *Pasteurella multocida* susceptible to sulfaquinoxaline and fowl typhoid caused by *Salmonella gallinarum* susceptible to sulfaquinoxaline.

(b) *Limitations.* Feed 0.1 percent for 48 to 72 hours. Mortality should be brought under control. After medication, move birds to clean ground or to a clean house. If disease recurs, use 0.05 percent in feed again for 2 days. Do not treat chickens or turkeys within 10 days of slaughter for food. Do not medicate chickens or turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) *Rabbits*—(i) *Amount.* 0.025 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in preventing coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria stiedae*.

(b) *Limitations.* Treatment to be started after weaning. Feed continuously for 30 days or feed medicated feed for 2 days out of every week until marketing. Do not treat within 10 days of slaughter.

(ii) *Amount.* 0.1 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in controlling outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria stiedae*.

(b) *Limitations.* Feed for 2 weeks. Do not treat within 10 days of slaughter.

[48 FR 3965, Jan. 28, 1983, as amended at 51 FR 7400, Mar. 3, 1986; 52 FR 2686, Jan. 26, 1987; 55 FR 29843, July 23, 1990; 59 FR 33197, June 28, 1994; 69 FR 60547, Oct. 12, 2004]

§ 558.600 Tiamulin.

(a) *Specifications.* Type A article containing 5, 10, or 113.4 grams of tiamulin

§ 558.615

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–11 Edition)

(as tiamulin hydrogen fumarate) per pound.

(b) *Approvals.* See No. 058198 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.738 of this chapter.

(d) *Special considerations*—(1) Swine being treated with tiamulin should not have access to feeds containing polyether ionophores (e.g., lasalocid, monensin, narasin, salinomycin, or

semduramycin) as adverse reactions may occur. If signs of toxicity occur, discontinue use.

(2) The effects of tiamulin on swine reproductive performance, pregnancy, and lactation have not been determined.

(3) Use as sole source of tiamulin.

(e) *Conditions of use*—(1) *Swine.* It is used as follows:

Tiamulin in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 10	For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	Feed continuously as the sole ration. Not for use in swine weighing over 250 pounds.	058198
(ii) 35	1. For control of swine dysentery associated with <i>Brachyspira</i> (formerly <i>Serpulina</i> or <i>Treponema</i>) <i>hyodysenteriae</i> susceptible to tiamulin.	Feed continuously as sole ration on premises with a history of swine dysentery but where signs of disease have not yet occurred or following approved treatment of disease. Withdraw 2 days before slaughter.	058198
.....	2. For control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (ileitis) associated with <i>Lawsonia intracellularis</i> .	Feed continuously as the sole ration for not less than 10 days. Withdraw 2 days before slaughter.	058198
(iii) 35	Chlortetracycline, approximately 400 (varying with body weight and feed consumption to provide 10 milligrams of chlortetracycline per pound of body weight daily).	For treatment of swine bacterial enteritis caused by <i>Escherichia coli</i> and <i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i> and bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline, and control of swine dysentery associated with <i>Brachyspira</i> (formerly <i>Serpulina</i> or <i>Treponema</i>) <i>hyodysenteriae</i> susceptible to tiamulin.	Feed continuously as sole ration for 14 days. Use as only source of chlortetracycline. Withdraw 2 days before slaughter. As chlortetracycline calcium complex, Type A medicated articles containing the equivalent of 50 to 100 grams per pound of chlortetracycline hydrochloride provided by 046573 and 048164 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.	048164, 058198
(iv) 200	For treatment of swine dysentery associated with <i>Brachyspira</i> (formerly <i>Serpulina</i> or <i>Treponema</i>) <i>hyodysenteriae</i> susceptible to tiamulin.	Feed continuously as the sole feed for 14 consecutive days. Withdraw feed 7 days before slaughter.	058198

(2) [Reserved]

[67 FR 7268, Feb. 19, 2002, as amended at 69 FR 62407, Oct. 26, 2004; 70 FR 75018, Dec. 19, 2005; 74 FR 6, Jan. 2, 2009]

§ 558.615 Thiabendazole.

(a) *Approvals.* Dry Type A medicated articles: 22, 44.1, 66.1, and 88.2 percent to 050604 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter. The 66.1 percent Type A is solely for the manufacture of cane molasses liquid Type B feed which is mixed in dry feeds. The 88.2 percent Type A is used solely for the manufacture of an aque-

ous slurry for adding to a Type C dry cattle feed.

(b) *Special considerations.* Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feed containing bentonite.

(c) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.730 of this chapter.

(d) *Conditions of use.* It is used in feed for animals as follows:

(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Amount.* 3 grams per 100 lb. body weight.

(a) *Indications for use.* Control of infections of gastrointestinal roundworms (*Trichostrongylus* spp., *Haemonchus* spp., *Ostertagia* spp.,